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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 25, 1920.  
DEFENSE FOR SOCIAL WRONG  
THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM  
SAFEGUARD THE INITIATIVE  
WALL STREET HAS DREAM  
STRAIGHT JACKET RUSSIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR



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**Labor Council Directory**

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.  
Barlenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.  
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horsehoes—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 134.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 163—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.  
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 68—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 94 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.  
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.  
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Telephone Operators No. 54A—44 Page.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Manglers Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX.

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No. 21

## Defense for Social Wrong

"The public has no rights which are superior to the toiler's right to defend himself against oppression," declared President Gompers in answering a question submitted to him by Governor Allen of Kansas in their recent joint debate on the "can't-strike" law of that state. At that time the governor asked:

"When a dispute between capital and labor brings on a strike affecting the production or distribution of the necessities of life, thus threatening the public peace and impairing the public health, has the public any rights in such a controversy, or is it a private war between capital and labor?"

"If you answer the question in the affirmative, Mr. Gompers, how would you protect the rights of the public?"

"And, in addition, I wish him to define for us, if he will, who had the divine right to forbid the switchmen to strike in their 'outlaw' strike; who controls this divine right to quit work?"

When Governor Allen submitted this query, President Gompers refused to answer and thus develop a line of argument foreign to the subject then at issue. The trade unionist said he would answer the question in his own time and in his own way. In his answer now made public, President Gompers said, in part:

"In the first place the language of the question is improper, as I stated on the platform in Carnegie hall. To describe a strike as a 'private war between capital and labor' is to come perilously near the language of either thoughtlessness or ridicule to a struggle of human kind toward the attainment of an ideal.

"Employment, as employers would have it, is something offered by them to workers. Employment, to employers, has been a means to an end. It has been an impersonal thing, like buying steel, and the aim has been to secure the best possible terms.

"Employment to workers, has been and is, vitally different. Employment, to workers, is the means of sustaining life. Workers have labor power to contribute to society. The reward which they secure for their labor power fixes the manner in which they may live. By the day's pay is measured the meagerness of or the fullness of life for them. The wage is translated immediately into pounds of meat, suits of clothes, rental of homes, snatches of rest and pleasure and glimpses into books of learning.

"Employment to the employer is the basis of profits. Employment to the worker is life. These viewpoints conflict from opposite angles. They will conflict so long as industry is conducted for profit alone. This conflict will not be ended by statute law. It can neither be argued out of existence nor legislated out of existence.

"The strike is the only effective weapon by which the workers may compel consideration of just demands. It is a weapon the use of which entails serious consequence, but the question of life, which is the question at issue, is a serious question. It is much more serious to strikers than it is to Governor Allen or members of employers' associations.

"Workmen grow less oppressed and more free as they increase their organized power. When

few workmen were organized their grievances were but lightly considered.

"The public has no rights which are superior to the toiler's right to live and to his right to defend himself against oppression.

"The great concern of most newspapers and public officials who propound ready-made remedies is that labor should labor. Stripped of its adornment, that is the essence of the outcry against strikes. Workers must work. And while workers work the newspapers and oratorical public officials will be silent about them. This is not prediction; this is record.

"There is no escaping some inconveniences, during strikes, particularly for those who engage in striking. The strike has won its right to a post of honor among the institutions of free civilization and the temporary inconvenience it has caused is but a small price to pay for the permanent benefits it has brought.

"Every strike against deterioration is a check upon avaricious employers pressing the unorganized still further down. Every strike for the improvement in the condition and standards of those engaged in industry has its reflex and influence for the uplift of all.

"Instinctively the workers put life before property, social welfare before material gain for the employer. It is the duty of the public to throw the weight of its influence on the side of the protagonists of progress and justice—the workers.

"Trade agreements reached through collective bargaining offer the only safeguard that will work. The public's rights are not safeguarded by laws that aim to prevent strikes.

"The very newspapers that seem most interested in behalf of the public are published day by day, year by year, by virtue of the trade agreement reached through collective bargaining. Their labor turnover probably ranks close to the lowest in American industry.

"Industrial peace is desirable. Industrial greed is what prevents it. The workers will struggle and organize and strike when necessary to prevent industrial injustice. The strike—the withdrawal of their service—is the one final effective weapon that they possess. The state can offer no substitute, the public can hope for no state-made substitute, for the struggle is in industry, not in politics."

### LETTER FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council has received a letter from M. J. Reardon, secretary of the Wellington Freezing Works and Related Trades, from which we quote the following:

I arrived back in New Zealand during the first week in January and found that for the three months of my absence a crowd of "Reds" had been trying to jump my job. The thing came to the test in March with an election, which resulted in my return by 878 votes to 183.

Somebody has been good enough to send me copies of the Clarion. In one of these I saw the result of your own election and was pleased to see that you and the other officers had been re-elected by very substantial majorities. While I was in San Francisco I certainly had the impression that the opposition was very much more powerful than the figures indicated. It shows that one has to be careful about measuring loud

noises. I am sorry to see, however, by the Clarion that you have not been making very much headway with the iron trades dispute. Whenever a strike drags on for months it is generally a serious matter for the organizations.

During the time that I was on the return trip to New Zealand, an election was taking place here. Our people have adopted the independent labor party policy and have worked along those lines for some years. During this election there were three-cornered contests in most of the electorates. The parties were, the reform party, representing mainly the wealthy landed interests of the country, especially farmers and so forth; the liberal party, representing what is popularly termed the middle classes, small tradesmen and so forth; and the labor party. Our people set out with the evident intention of fighting the liberal party more keenly than the reformers. They had the idea that if they wiped out the liberal party first, it would be a straight-out contest next time against the reform party. The result, however, was that between the liberal and labor parties they let sufficient reform candidates in to control the parliament, although the majority of the electors in the country voted for either liberal or labor candidates. After seeing the result I came to the conclusion that the policy of the American Federation of Labor had some merit in it. Through the action of the labor party the bitterest opponents of labor in this country are entrenched in power for the next three years. We succeeded in bringing about the defeat of a good many men who were sympathetic toward labor legislation and labor ideals, although not actually members of the labor party. We have reached part of our reward already through a strike of the railway men. As you know, the railway service in this country is entirely state owned. The party in power refused a reasonable request of the men for an increase in wages, and a strike took place just at the time the Prince of Wales had commenced his tour of New Zealand. This forced the hand of the Government, which immediately agreed to set up a tribunal to deal with the whole case. This was the first strike of railway men in this country for thirty years. Before the strike occurred, the government appointed Judge Stringer, who is our Arbitration Court Judge, to try and adjust the dispute by making a recommendation. His recommendation was such a poor one that he only brought the trouble on instead of staving it off. You might think this looks like going back on my views of the Arbitration Act in this country as against the strike. But that is not so. We have been badly treated by having a judge who is very unsatisfactory, but that does not alter my opinion of the principle. I still believe that the strike is an expensive pastime.

### CO-OP. LITERATURE IN SPANISH.

The great demand, in the Southwest particularly, for co-operative literature printed in Spanish and Mexican has compelled the education department of the Pacific Co-operative League to make arrangements to get out Spanish editions of all its leaflets. Mexican workers throughout Arizona, New Mexico and Texas are evincing a keen interest in the movement, many have already joined the stores now being organized in that section.



**THE CONSTRUCTIVE MOVEMENT.**

The American Federation of Labor is a great constructive movement.

It believes in making contracts and standing by them.

It believes in moving forward a bit each day.

It doesn't believe in tearing things down just because you don't like them.

It is one of the great forces for progress and national well-being in this moment of uncertainty.

The American Federation of Labor is entitled to the complete and unqualified moral support of every American.

Imagine America without it today!

We remember that one enthusiast continually referred to the O. B. U. as the one big "onion." Which by the way has turned out to be appropriate, one of the onion's characteristics being its tendency to bring tears to the eyes of those who handle it too familiarly.—Edmonton, Alberta, Free Press.

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**THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM.**

The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.

By John E. Bennett.

(Continued)

But whether the currency was a thing of physical comfort or ostentation, it was a commodity; and its exchange for what it brought was exchange of a commodity for a commodity. Where the currency was cattle, the ox was exchanged for the corn, the spear, or whatever was bought, because in the eyes of the seller the ox was worth the thing sold. So long as men were armed and able themselves to defend their possessions the intervention of a third party was unnecessary in these transactions. When, however, instead of using the ox as money in payment, a piece of leather was employed on which was drawn the figure of an ox, the possession of which would entitle the holder later to demand of the buyer the ox, we have another step in the development of money, for this pecunia was not a commodity but a promise; and at that moment there entered civilization: for this promise required the presence of the State to enforce—that the ox be forthcoming to cash on tender the disk of leather.

What the taker of the pecunia desired, however, was not an ox, but say, a blanket; and to cause the owner of a blanket to part with it in exchange for the leathern piece, such person must have confidence either that he could get the ox on demand, or that he could pass on the leather in a further purchase. Clearly here we have reached a stage where individuals as the holders of the redemption-property would fail. Persons could not be relied upon to remain continuous and solvent in the possession of oxen to redeem the leather; and the confidence underlying the pecunia must be unimpaired. Here we see where the State steps in and takes upon itself the issuance of money. It provides a medium which all will accept in exchange for the things they have.

The essential element of this medium to the taker is not value of the substance of the medium, but confidence that the medium may in exchange be equally as acceptable to others as it was to himself. The intrinsic value of money therefore is of no consequence. The money holder never thinks of such a thing. If he be a jeweler buying coins as bullion, their money stamp is not of the least consequence to him, save as it expresses metal of a kind and fineness. He would just as lief have bars as specie. Where commodity value of the money is the consideration for taking it, its currency or monetary nature is without regard. The two qualities of the money piece therefore, its commodity value and that of its purchasing power, are distinctly separate. If A will receive a piece of paper for a dollar, not because he wishes to use the paper, but because anyone to whom he applies will accept it and give him a dollar's worth of such articles as he selects, such paper would have the value of a dollar. But if a piece of metal be offered, and A has no use for the metal, and



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would have to search the community to find some one who wished to use it, and take his chances that such person would have the particular things which he desired in exchange for the metal, then such metal would not have the value of a dollar; and if it bore a government stamp and passed to A at its face, it would pass not because of its value as commodity, but of its value as currency, which is a thing altogether separate from the metal's quality as money, since this may be expressed by paper.

From this we see that the value of money is not the value of a commodity, but is the value of something else: what is it? It is convenience. The value of money is the value of a convenience. That is to say: Should I haul a load of hay to town and want shoes, I should, in the days of barter, be compelled to find someone with spare shoes who wanted hay. A task would be entailed upon me to discover this person. Under such circumstances I should probably not seek my customer at all, but I should more easily locate a broker who would find such a person for me, and to whom I would give part of the hay as commission. The entire transaction would consume time. But if there existed in that some device which given to me by one who wanted hay, I could take to one who had surplus shoes, and who would receive it in exchange for shoes, then that device would be a convenience, and the value of it would be that of a convenience. The creator of that device, which we call money, would be entitled to some compensation for his act. If it were possible to use the device in but a single transaction, this compensation might be an amount equal to the commission which I would have paid the broker; but where one use does not exhaust the device, or money, but the same piece may be used times over, it would be proper that its creator—the government—should receive for it, as compensation, the amount of its face. This the government does at the time it emits it; for the State gets for its money the value of the money delivered it by those to whom the money is paid, the things received being commodities or services required for the State's maintenance.

Thus we see the real and true basis upon which money rests: It is not a commodity, it is a medium of exchange. Its value is not that of a substance, but that of a convenience. In issuing it the State is rendering a service to society, and for that service it is entitled to compensation, and its compensation is that which it received for the money of value equal to its face. Moreover, the office which the State thus holds as the issuer of money is essentially a State function. The citizen cannot create money, in the strict sense of money. For as exchange is the essence of co-operation, and men must co-operate if they are to dwell in numbers upon the same area of land, so it is necessary where exchange cannot transpire by agreement, that force be used; and the State is the sole custodian of force. Thus money has power forcibly to dissolve a debt; wherefore one who has goods on sale may not reject for them a tender of money in amount equal to their price; the goods may be taken and the money paid. Thus is the fiat of the State an essential of the money piece.

Such being the case it is plain that the idea of the extent and volume of money in existence reposing not in the hands of the State which issues it, but of those engaged in a kind of industry, such as gold mining, who when they extract gold from their mines carry it to a mint and have it coined into money, which they take away,—an operation from which the State receives no compensation for thus imparting to the material its quality as money, that this notion is absurd. Obviously both gold as money and free coinage of gold, are both erroneous ideas.

Nevertheless, however money may be gotten from the government into society, that influence

which demands its presence is the needs of exchange. This will be small while the country is agricultural, but it will increase when commerce arises, and it will further increase when manufactures come forth. And whatever may be the character of the leading industry of the nation, the need for money will enlarge as population increases; that is, as there comes to be more people in the nation to use money. Thus in 1800 the per capita of money in the United States was \$4.99; today it is over \$55.00.

If exchanges of goods were all made directly through the transfer of money, the amount of money would have to be vastly increased, and it would have shown an enormous increase all along the years of history since the start of the nation. But as it is the quality of commodities in barter, as progress proceeds, to find a substitute in a single commodity which serves as currency, and this commodity in turn having a substitute in a leather representative of a commodity, for which leather there is ultimately substituted paper without the commodity, so it comes to pass that even the paper money becomes in large degree substituted by paper which is not strictly money, but which rests altogether upon commerce. Thus the check with its bank, the bill of exchange and promissory note with their commercial house, the telegraph money order, the letter of credit, and all other forms of commercial paper are merely so many substitutes for money. That is to say, whether they be issued upon the security of goods or credit, they are merely promises to pay money, and as such they are substitutes for money and extensions of the volume of money in existence. And since these mediums pass in exchange to an extent of about 97 per cent of the total volume of exchange, as against 3 per cent of transfers made with money, it can be seen that were the mass of money substitutes added to the stock of money itself, the per capita of money in circulation in stead of being \$55.00, must be somewhere near \$2000.

(To be continued. Copyrighted 1920, by Emma J. Bennett.)

#### RESOLUTION AGAINST THE EMPORIUM.

In a letter to the Labor Council, the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 49, informs the Council that the union has passed a resolution presented to it by Miss None Cordes of the Labor Publicity Committee, reading as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 49, Diesel and Gas Branch, do hereby indorse and agree to help maintain the boycott on the Emporium, and to endeavor to keep our wives, daughters, sweethearts and friends from trading at the Emporium until said boycott is lifted by the San Francisco Labor Council.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.



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**SAFEGUARD THE INITIATIVE.**

An initiative petition is being circulated throughout the State by which it is proposed to amend the Initiative Law, Article IV, Section I of the Constitution, as follows:

"Provided, however, that if the said proposed law or amendment relates to the assessment or collection of taxes, or provides for the modification or repeal of this proviso, it shall not be submitted to the electors under the provisions of this section unless the petition proposing it is certified as herein provided to have been signed by 25 per cent of all votes cast for all gubernatorial candidates at the last preceding general election at which a Governor was elected."

This amendment is proposed by the same organization which in 1917 proposed the following amendment to the Initiative Law:

"When an initiative measure is defeated by a vote of 4 to 3, it cannot be submitted again for eight years.

"When defeated by a vote of 3 to 2 it can not be submitted again for twenty years.

"When defeated by a vote of 2 to 1, it is settled for all time."

This same organization endeavored to have the amendment now being proposed passed by the 1919 Legislature. The bill never came out of committee in the Assembly, and received but fourteen votes out of forty in the Senate.

They are now asking the people to tie their own hands, and by means of an 8 per cent initiative seek to amend the law so as to require a 25 per cent initiative on all such matters in the future—namely, on all questions relating to the assessment and collection of taxes.

On the basis of a normal registration and vote, eight per cent represents about 70,000 signatures. Twenty-five per cent would mean nearly 250,000, which is a prohibitive requirement.

Such a provision would prevent the initiative by the people of any legislation regarding taxation. Undoubtedly this is the real object of the proposed amendment although the ostensible object, and the one upon which arguments for the amendment are based, is opposition to Single Tax.

Now, Single Tax has been defeated whenever it has been before the people of the State. The majorities against the measure speak for themselves, being as follows: 1912, 74,638; 1914, 108,016; 1916, 316,201; 1918, 242,246.

All friends of democratic government in California, regardless of their attitude toward Single Tax, must oppose this amendment, which, if adopted, would prohibit the exercise of the initiative in its most vital function.

Taxation is the basis of all government, and the burden of taxation is one that is always borne by the people. If this amendment becomes a law, the right to initiate measures relating to taxation will be taken away from the people of the State and left in the hands of the legislature, where fourteen votes can prevent and defeat any Constitutional amendment, even though the people as a whole might desire such legislation.

At a time when throughout the earth the principle of self-government is being recognized and established—at a time when even the most conservative States and municipalities are instituting initiative in government—surely this is no time for California, a pioneer in democratic government, to take a backward step and prohibit the power of self-government in such a vital matter as taxation.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

**APPOINTED GENERAL ORGANIZER.**

Mrs. Daisy Houck, of Los Angeles, has been appointed general organizer for the United Garment Workers of America on the Pacific Coast, to succeed the late Mrs. Edith Suter Metz.

**WALL STREET HAS DREAM.**

By Glenn E. Plumb.

The Wall Street Journal in an editorial of May 29, entitled "An Unintended Boon," contains this statement: "Official valuation results for fifty roads, submitted in evidence in the present rate hearing, have disposed for good and all of the mischief-breeding fallacy that the great interstate carriers were not worth the aggregate par amount of their stocks and bonds."

This editorial is based on the testimony of Mr. Thomas W. Hulme, chief real estate agent of the Pennsylvania system and vice-chairman of the railway presidents' committee on value. Mr. Hulme submitted an exhibit in which he compared the total investment accounts of the fifty railways selected as shown by their books with the estimated cost of reproduction new, so far determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission. He did not make any comparison between the actual investment made by these railways and the amount shown by their property investment accounts or between the actual investment and the cost of reproduction new.

In this compilation by Mr. Hulme it was shown that the total investment accounts of these roads amounted to \$3,158,000,000, whereas the estimated cost of reproduction was \$3,203,000,000, and therefore that the "value" of these properties exceeded the property investment accounts by \$45,000,000.

This assumption, which the Wall Street Journal designates as a "truly epoch-marking conclusion," disregards all of the essentials of valua-

tion as defined by the Supreme Court. It disregards actual investment, makes no determination as to the honesty or prudence of that investment. It excludes all elements of depreciation and wholly disregards the fundamental nature of the properties; that is, that they are public highways irrevocably dedicated to the public for use as such, and denies the existence of any value existing in the public use, allotting all values of whatever nature to the private owner.

It has always been held that where land was acquired by condemnation for public use all of the value resided in the use, and that the public must make compensation for the total value of the property as it existed at the time the use was acquired. It has always been held that no corporation could exercise the power of eminent domain except when it acquired property for a public use. Much of the properties of these railroads has been acquired by condemnation for the public use, and for that use only. It could not



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have been acquired by the railroads for their private use. The compensation paid on the acquisition of such property was the total value of the property in the hands of private owners. They retained the title, which was of no value. The public obtained the use, which included all value. All railroad property was dedicated to the public for the public use at the time it was acquired by the railroad, no matter what the manner of acquisition might be.

The dream of the Wall Street Journal breaks like a bubble when it strikes these corner-stones of constitutional government. This "truly epoch-marking conclusion" can be made only by avoiding every issue involved in the valuation proceedings. The soundness of this conclusion depends entirely upon magnificently ignoring every rule of valuation laid down by the Supreme Court. It disregards every fundamental principle of our Constitution.

The editorial in the Wall Street Journal is doubtless inspired by the radiant hopes of those who approve of the passage of the Cummins-Esch bill and who now seek to establish rates under its provisions that will support their house of cards. It is not based on facts. It is not founded on the law. It is a dream.

#### GOMPERS, BANKING AND CREDIT. From "Labor."

In a recent announcement Mr. Gompers declares that the control of banking and credit must be socialized. He asks that candidates for office be pledged to bring this reform about.

This demand of Mr. Gompers is far reaching. It is full of possibilities to labor. If credit were socialized and dedicated to the well being of the world there would be a revolution in society.

Why is it that credit is so important? Why should it be socialized and placed under public control? Let us see.

(1) Labor produces all of the wealth of America. It produces it in the factory, in the mill, the mine, and on the farm. Every atom of wealth is produced by human labor, for the most part it is produced by the 36,000,000 manual workers in the country.

(2) Labor also contributes the brains to industry. Labor really runs the railroads, it runs the mines, the steel mills and the factories. Were it not for the high degree of intelligence which labor possesses, industry would come to a standstill. The bankers in Wall Street do not understand railroading. They do not understand engineering. The most that can be said of them is that they understand accounting; the adding up of profit and loss. It is the intelligence, the skill, the ability of labor that keeps the industrial world moving and producing. Labor furnishes not only the manual effort; labor furnishes the intellectual ability as well.

(3) Having produced all the wealth, labor gives up control of it. Stupidly, it seems to us, labor gives up everything it produces the moment it produces it. It turns it over to men who do little or no productive labor, who contribute little to industrial processes, who are interested not in increasing the amount of wealth, but in taking as much of it as is possible for themselves. Labor feeds, clothes and houses the world, and then passes all this wealth over to another class.

(4) How is this done? Why do we have this anomalous condition? Why should one class do all the labor and another class get all the wealth? This is the enigma of modern society. It is an enigma which labor must solve. Labor must find out why it is that the advances of civilization pass by its door and leave millions of people in tenements, in shacks and on the poverty line all the time.

(5) The reason is to be found in private con-

trol of banking and credit and in the private ownership of land and the resources of the earth. The control of the banks and the credit which they extend to some people and not to other people explains why some people secure control of the wealth of the world. It is the banks that are primarily responsible for the fact that 2 per cent of our population owns 60 per cent of our wealth.

(6) Mr. Gompers has done a signal service in carrying the fight to the citadel of privilege and capitalism. He has made us think about this subject, and in time labor will work out a program of its own for the control of credit, and through the control of credit of the wealth which labor produces. It must be so. It can not be possible that society will continue under a system that makes 90 per cent of the people mere workers and a mere handful of the people the recipients of the wealth that 90 per cent of the people produce.

The control of credit is one of the next big tasks of labor. It, with transportation, and the control of our natural resources, are the big problems of tomorrow.

#### GROW DESPITE OPPOSITION.

Montreal, Quebec.—The report of Secretary Frank Morrison to the American Federation of Labor convention shows record membership gains the last year despite continued savage anti-union attacks during that period.

The average paid-up membership of the American Federation of Labor for the fiscal year 1920 was 4,078,740. This is a gain of 818,672 over the report made last year. During the 12 months ending April 30 last, charters were issued to the National Federation of Rural Let-

ter Carriers, Order of Sleeping Car Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Patrolmen and to 170 central bodies in 43 States and Canada. The States of Illinois, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania led with 11 charters each. During the year there was a total of 943 charters issued to national and international unions, central, local trade and federal labor unions. The total membership of 4,078,740 is divided as follows: 110 national and international unions, 46 State federations, 926 city central bodies, 36,741 local unions, and 1288 local trade and federal unions affiliated directly to the American Federation of Labor. The five departments have 682 local department councils affiliated.

We fought for the freedom of Cuba in '98 and now we have to go there to enjoy it.—Widow.

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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

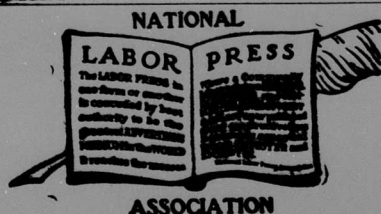


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ASSOCIATION

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1920.

The strike assessment of fifty cents per week for male members and twenty-five cents per week for female members, levied on the affiliated unions not on strike, by the San Francisco Labor Council last November, and collected and turned over in behalf of the strikers to the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, was by unanimous vote of the delegates taken off by the San Francisco Labor Council, last Friday evening, June 18, 1920.

That San Francisco may be prepared to handle the immense world trade which is centering in this port, the Chamber of Commerce has engaged Dr. B. M. Rastall of New York as industrial engineer to direct and develop an organization that will give the city and the metropolitan area the most modern equipment of any community in the United States. In making this new departure in activities the Chamber of Commerce is assuming its true function, and will be supported by every element in the Bay region working for the development of this part of the State. Dr. Rastall is favorably known to San Franciscans through the industrial survey made by him here some years ago, and in connection with which he once lectured before the Labor Council. Already the Panama Canal is working at full capacity, and plans are in the making for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal to accommodate the increasing through traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Both of these canals are immense factors in the development of this port. Notwithstanding that Los Angeles exceeds San Francisco as a city, the metropolitan area of San Francisco, with its area of 369 square miles, of which only 198 square miles are land, has a population of 838,140, while Los Angeles, with the area of 363 square miles, all land, has a population of 575,480, or 262,660 less. Though comparatively slower in developing its resources and opportunities, San Francisco's rapid progress is assured, especially if more men of the caliber of Dr. Rastall are called in to assist in planning the means to promote this development.

## Straight Jacket Russia

By Samuel Gompers.

It will be interesting to organized working people in the United States accustomed to the daily practice of democracy, accustomed to exercising a voice in the working out of their own destiny, to read the Code of Labor Laws now in effect in Russia. If the defenders of Soviet rule could bring themselves to be honest and abandon all pretense of democratic practice, there would be nothing surprising about this Code of Labor Laws. What makes it interesting, particularly to Americans, is that it comes from a country which has been called a country where labor rules. It will be seen at once that not only does labor not rule, but labor is ruled and with an iron hand. The Soviet Code of Labor Laws, published in the official American organ of Sovietism, "Soviet Russia," in the issue of February 21, 1920, provides for compulsory labor for the entire population except those below 16 years of age. The most significant paragraphs of this code are:

### COMPULSORY LABOR.

16. The assignment of wage earners to work shall be carried out through the Department of Labor Distribution.

17. A wage earner may be summoned to work, save by the Departments of Labor Distribution, only when chosen for a position by a Soviet institution or enterprise.

24. An unemployed person has no right to refuse an offer of work at his vocation, provided the working conditions conform with the standards fixed by the respective tariff regulations, or in the absence of the same by the trade unions.

29. An unemployed person who is offered work outside his vocation shall be obliged to accept it, on the understanding, if he so wishes, that this be only temporary, until he receives work at his vocation.

45. In case of urgent public work, the District Department of Labor may, in agreement with the respective professional unions, and with the approval of the People's Commissariat of Labor, order the transfer of a whole group of wage earners from the organization where they are employed to another situated *in the same or in a different locality*, provided a sufficient number of volunteers for such work can not be found.

### COMPULSORY WAGES.

7. Labor conditions in government (Soviet) establishments shall be regulated by tariff rules approved by the Central Soviet authorities through the People's Commissariat of Labor.

65. Excepting the remuneration paid for overtime work done in the same or in a different branch of labor, no additional remuneration in excess of the standard fixed for a given group and category shall be permitted, irrespective of the pretext and from under which it might be offered and whether it be paid in only one or in several places of employment.

67. Persons receiving excessive remuneration, in violation of Section 65, shall be liable to criminal prosecution for fraud, and the remuneration received in excess of the normal (standard) may be deducted from subsequent payments.

### COMPULSORY STANDARD OF WORK.

117. The production standards of output adopted by the valuation commission must be approved by the proper Department of Labor jointly with the Council of National Economy.

120. The Supreme Council of National Economy jointly with the People's Commissariat of Labor may direct a general increase or decrease of the standards of efficiency and output for all wage earners and for all enterprises, establishments and institutions of a given district.

Those who have not cleared their minds on the question of Sovietism would do well to read an excellent pamphlet by William Trent, a description of the old Quarter Sessions of England. In these tribunals the effort was made to fix wages, to standardize them, and to prohibit payment of anything above a fixed amount. They also should read "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," by Thorold Rogers. These show the futility of such efforts and the menace to humanity that is in them.

Beautiful straight jacket Soviet Russia! And this is the ideal to which the workers of America are commended. But the workers of America prefer a guarantee of freedom to a decree of bondage. They prefer the provisions of Article 13, of the United States Constitution, which reads:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

While this fundamental provision of the Constitution may sometimes be brought into question, it gives to the workers opportunity for the constant struggle of labor towards the fullest realization of freedom. In the United States it also has been written into the law that the labor of a human being is neither a commodity nor an article of commerce. Nothing of any character shall ever rob the workers of their aspirations for a better life and the fullest freedom of ownership of themselves.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Most of the troubles of people in America today are mental and not physical, and we suffer more from our mental than from our physical troubles. The general unrest which is so widespread and so acute is but the symptom of a terrible mental pestilence caused by a germ that cannot get enough but wants always more and more.

The anti-vivisection battle is on again. The Labor Council had a few moments of it last meeting when a lady seeking signatures for an initiative petition on the subject was granted the floor. In pamphlets the proponents of the anti-vivisection law charge the medical profession with undue cruelty and torture in experiments on animals and human beings. The measure provides that vivisection may be practiced on people who consent to it and on animals chloroformed to unconsciousness. The greatest fault to be found with the measure is that it does not provide for any system of supervision and licensing of experiments undertaken by competent medical experts and for justifiable ends, such as is provided by the laws of many enlightened nations that have regulated the practice of vivisection so as to avoid unnecessary and purposeless vivisections.

To attain these great and noble ends, the patriotism must be real, and not show alone. It is something to desire to appear a patriot; and the desire of having fame is a step towards deserving it, because it is a motive the more to deserve it. If it be true, as Tacitus says, contemptu famae contemni virtutem, that a contempt of a good name, or an indifference to it, begets or accompanies always a contempt of virtue; the contrary will be true: and they are certainly both true. But this motive alone is not sufficient. To constitute a patriot, whether king or subject, there must be something more substantial than a desire of fame, in the composition; and if there be not, this desire of fame will never rise above that sentiment which may be compared to the coquetry of women; a fondness of transient applause, which is courted by vanity, given by flattery, and spends itself in show, like the qualities which acquire it. Patriotism must be founded in great principles, and supported by great virtues.—From Bolingbroke's "A Patriot King."

To assist our readers in properly classifying the various brands of radicals in this country, we respectfully refer them to the Weekly People, N. Y., which on numerous occasions does yeoman service in that branch of social science. In the issue of June 5th, there is an assortment of characterizations, which, if devoted to a better cause, might serve as a beginning of a real cyclopedia of contemporary socio-political analysis. We were astonished to find that Eugene Debs has earned the eternal disgust of every true socialist and follower of unadulterated Marxism by accepting the nomination for President by the Socialist party, a party that fails to support Lenin's Third International. We were also surprised to find a severe criticism of that incomprehensible central body denominated the "Central Fakerated Union" of New York. But the most unexpected thing found was the confirmation of our suspicions that The New Republic and The Nation are disseminators of the true gospel of socialism according to Marx and Lenin. Really, to the student of sociology, the Weekly People is a radical antidote and test against misconceptions as to the real nature of the many varieties of socialists encountered in the trade union movement.

## WIT AT RANDOM

About the good old days they tell  
When cheaper food we might select.  
But often, some remember well,  
The price was harder to collect.

Newly Arrived Actor—My good lady! at the last house I stayed in the landlady wept when I left.

Boarding-House Keeper—Oh, indeed! Well, I don't intend to, so I want my money in advance.—London Mail.

Artist—I'm awfully sorry I can't pay you this month.

Landlord—But that's what you said last month.

Artist—You see I keep my word . . . you can have confidence in me.—Le Ruy Blas, Paris.

A traveling man on leaving the hotel gave the colored porter a bottle of bad whiskey. Returning a few months later, he responded to the porter's greeting by inquiring how he liked the whiskey. "It was just exactly right, boss; exactly right," said the porter. "If it had been any worse it wouldn't have been fit to drink; if it had been any better you wouldn't have given it to me."

A colored man knocked at Mrs. Brown's door and asked for a job.

"What's your name?" asked Mrs. Brown, for she liked the look of the fellow.

"Ma name's Poe, ma'am," he answered.

"Poe, eh?" asked Mrs. Brown. "I suppose some of your family once worked for the great Edgar Allan Poe, didn't they?"

The colored man's eyes bulged. "Why, ma'am," he said, "Ah am Edgar Allan Poe!"—London Tit-Bits.

A fly and a flea in a flue were imprisoned; so what could they do?

Said the flea, "Let us fly!"

Said the fly, "Let us flee!"

So they flew through a flaw in the flue.—Orange Peel.

The Fair One—I see here where a man married a woman for money. You wouldn't marry me for money, would you?

The Square One—Why, no, I wouldn't marry you for all the money in the world.—Tar Baby.

A small boy came hurriedly down the street, and halted breathlessly in front of a stranger going in the same direction.

"Have you lost half a crown?" he asked, with his hand in his pocket.

"Y-es, yes, I believe I have!" said the stranger, feeling in his pockets. "Have you found one?"

"Oh, no," said the small boy. "I just want to see how many have been lost today. Yours makes fifty-four!"—London Tit-Bits.

The destroyer Sharkey, which arrived in New York Harbor some days ago, dropped anchor near the States of Liberty on the starboard side, but during the night the tide shifted it about to the port side.

This transformation was most perplexing to a rookie gob, who finally confided his problem to a C. P. O.

"Well, you see, it's like this," the old-timer informed him. "New York and Brooklyn both claim the statue, so to stop the argument the Government lets New York have it one day and then moves it over to the Brooklyn side the next."—The American Legion Weekly.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### WILSON CAN NOT BE A CANDIDATE.

In the Collier's of June 19, Mark Sullivan, the eminent political writer, gives the following lucid explanation of President Wilson's inability of becoming a candidate for a third term:

There may yet be persons throughout the country who think that Wilson is still a third-term possibility. Here in Washington we know it is not so. In his present situation and his recent history there is all the dignity of a Greek tragedy.

In the judgment of the writer, Mr. Wilson's present illness had its beginnings a considerable time before he became publicly and conspicuously a stricken man. His illness began fully a year before that September day when he was stricken in Wichita. It began while the war was yet on. Mr. Wilson is as much a victim of the war as any lad who lies in Picardy. President Wilson conquered Germany as surely as did Marshal Foch. Wilson fought with thought and words, as Foch did with men and guns. From the time we entered the contest Mr. Wilson was the official spokesman of the Allies. His utterances are certainly the loftiest statesmanship of the war, and can stand beside the statesmanship of any period in history. It was the end of that prolonged strain that was the beginning of his illness. Mr. Wilson became a changed man just as the war was coming to an end in October, 1918.

The end of that strain had the effect that the end of strain often has—an effect of nervous let-down. Then suddenly there came upon him the necessity of conducting that correspondence with Germany that led up to the armistice. He had to pull himself together and whip his energies up for a final pull. Making the final terms for the laying down of arms was a most important and most delicate business. That, too, he did well, but with fading strength. Then he was thrown into what was, for him, the baffling maelstrom of the Peace Conference. Throughout the Peace Conference he was a man of steadily failing vitality. After that came the strain of campaigning here at home for the League of Nations. That ended in his dramatic breakdown.

From that breakdown he has never really recovered.

### NO SOVIET RECOGNITION.

By an overwhelming vote the American Federation of Labor convention at Montreal refused to recognize the Russian soviet government. The committee report declared that the Federation "would not be justified in taking any action that might be construed as an assistance to or approval of the soviet government so long as it is based upon authority which has not been vested in it by popular national representative assembly of the Russian people, or so long as it endeavors to create revolutions in well established civilized nations of the world, or so long as it advocates and applies militarization to labor, and prevents the organizing and functioning of trade unions and maintenance of free speech, free press and free public assemblies."

The convention also approved the following resolutions:

Condemning universal military training.

Urging members of organized labor to oppose compulsory arbitration in all its forms.

Urging immediate passage of the Nolan minimum wage bill for federal employees.

Condemning any modification and urging strict enforcement of the seamen's law.

Pledging moral support to Boston police.

Demanding a higher wage standard for postal employees.



**"THE LORD HELPS THOSE," ETC.**

In its efforts to force the Board of Education to grant an increase in salaries to the school teachers in order to keep them from affiliating with the American Federation of Labor, the self-constituted "Citizens' Survey Committee"—which is the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association under a camouflage name—has unwittingly proved that workers who are organized into unions receive higher wages than do unorganized workers. This unintentional admission was made by Oscar Lawler, counsel for the M. & M., who also is the legal representative of the self-constituted "Citizens' Survey Committee."

In a report written by Mr. Lawler, the following statement is made:

"During the past six years the increase in compensation of teachers in Los Angeles city has been but 18 per cent as against 100 per cent increases for bricklayers, carpenters and other mechanics."

For once in his life Oscar has admitted that Organized Labor "delivers the goods."

When the school teachers take their place in the ranks of the organized workers, where they properly belong, they will not need the services of Mr. Lawler, or those of any other lawyer, to help them secure living wages. Mr. Lawler knows this, which may one of the reasons he is opposed to teachers becoming identified with organized labor.

The "bricklayers, carpenters and other mechanics" in Los Angeles who have received 100 per cent increase in wages during the past six years did not depend upon the M. & M. or its attorney to secure the raise. They got it for themselves. And that is the only way school teachers ever will double their salaries. The M. & M. knows this to be true, even if the teachers do not.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

**PROFITS OF MEAT PACKERS.**

J. Ogden Armour and his immediate family "earned" \$21,000,000 from the business of Armour & Company in 1917.

In the same year the total amount paid to 22,000 workers in Armour plants in Chicago was \$18,000,000.

Each of these 22,000 wage workers could have had his wages doubled and still the Armour family would have had \$3,000,000 for its share in 1918.

The story of the Swift concern is still more amazing. Its net earnings in 1917 were \$47,000,000. It paid in wages to 26,783 employees in Chicago the sum of \$22,766,000.

The Swift Company has about 6000 stockholders, but the most of the stock is held by the Swift family and a few other insiders. In addition to the \$47,000,000 net earnings going to 6000 stockholders, the Swift family being on the inside made other profits running into the millions.

The 29,793 employees of the Swift plants could have had their wages doubled and there would have been left more than \$2,000,000 for the stockholders.

The average wage in the packing industry was \$854.

The figures above are taken from government records. The earnings of all the big packers were greater in 1918 than they were in 1917.

In the arbitration of wages of stockyard workers before Judge Alschuler the wage workers were awarded an increase amounting to two-tenths of one per cent per pound of meat or other product. This brought the total labor cost to eight-tenths of one per cent per pound of meat or other product. This brought the total labor cost to eight-tenths of one penny per pound of produce. Within two weeks the price of meat to the consumer was increased from 5 to 15 cents per pound. This increase, the packers

said, was due to the 40 per cent wage increase granted the workers, and most of the people believed that to be true.

**GOMPERS LAWLESS, SAYS CHRONICLE.**

An editorial abusing Samuel Gompers appeared in Wednesday's Chronicle. The Chronicle doesn't like the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor. The Chronicle thinks the rejection of the American Federation of Labor demands by the Republican convention should be hailed with joy by workingmen. But here is the climax. The Chronicle calls Samuel Gompers "a leading advocate of sedition and lawlessness."

Mr. De Young should not forget the admissions he made under oath during the graft trials in San Francisco following the earthquake. He admitted under oath that he was the paid mouthpiece of the corporation officials who had debauched the law. He admitted under oath that he had sold himself to the grafters for the sum of \$10,000. He received that sum from an official of the United Railroads with the understanding that he was to use the Chronicle to discredit the prosecution.

The State of California has not forgotten the story of civic corruption bared by the San Francisco graft prosecutors. It was a story of a gigantic assault upon law and order by corporation officials. With bribes, they corrupted an entire city administration. But what they did after their indictment made their previous offenses look tame. They caused a prosecutor to be shot down in open court. They caused the home of the State's principal witness to be dynamited. They filled the courts with armed thugs for the purpose of intimidating witnesses, prosecutors and jurors.

And all the while the San Francisco Chronicle was the principal mouthpiece of these lawless scoundrels. Mike De Young was their chief defender.

This same Chronicle now has the audacity to refer to Samuel Gompers as a preacher of lawlessness.

This country would indeed be in danger if the head of the American Federation of Labor had as little regard for the law as the owner of the Chronicle. — Alameda County Union Labor Record.

**DEATHS.**

The following trade unionists passed away last week: Thomas Cline, of the Glass Bottle Blowers; Christian Emil Steenberg, of Carpenters, No. 483; Martin Eis, of the Waiters; Christopher Fitzgerald, of the Bricklayers; Milton Edwin Norman, of the Railway Clerks; Dennis Collins, of the Hodcarriers.

**NEWSPRINT PAPER PROFITS.**

Testifying before the Senate committee that is investigating the newspaper print industry, S. L. Wilson, vice-president of the Graham Paper Company of St. Louis, capitalized at \$10,000,000, said his company paid 120 per cent dividend on common stock last year. Other witnesses said their companies were paying similar dividends.

**ATASCADERO ROCHDALE STORE.**

The Atascadero Rochdale Store is one of the strongest and liveliest branches of the Pacific Co-operative League in California. On Tuesday, June 8th, the regular monthly meeting and the annual election of the board of directors was held. Only one change was made in the board, and that at the request of the director himself. It was pointed out at the meeting that the membership is climbing close to the 400 mark, and that the store will soon be doing a monthly business of \$20,000. Atascadero has been in existence a year, and starts its second with bright prospects.

**DIVIDEND NOTICES****SECURITY SAVINGS BANK**

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, 316 Montgomery St., San Francisco—For the half year ending June 30, 1920, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1920. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1920. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1920, will earn interest from July 1, 1920.

EDWARD D. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

**COLUMBUS SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY**

COLUMBUS SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY—For the half year ending June 30, 1920, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1920. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1920. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1920, will earn interest from July 1, 1920.

W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier and Sec.  
G. BACIGALUPI, Pres.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK (Member Associated Savings Banks of S. F.), Valencia and 16th Sts.—For the half year ending June 30, 1920, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after July 1, 1920. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from July 1, 1920. Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.

JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

**Judge Curtis D. Wilbur**  
of the Supreme Court

**"SOME ASPECTS OF THE  
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION"**

Wednesday, June 30, 8 P. M.

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TWENTY-THIRD STREET NEAR MISSION

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**BROWN & KENNEDY**

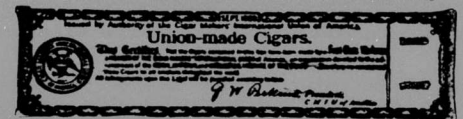
FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

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**SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE**



**BLUE LABEL CIGAR**

**R. A. TROYER**

**THE KODAK MAN**

DEVELOPING, PRINTING, ENLARGING,  
EVERYTHING IN PHOTO SUPPLIES

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Dr. Andrew N. Logie

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We specialize on Continuous Vision and Kryptek Glasses



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WATCHES AND JEWELRY

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S. P. Watch Inspectors

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**Quality First**

**UNITED STATES  
LAUNDRY**

**Telephone Market**

**1721**

**Finest Work on Shirts  
and Collars**



**RELIEF FOR AUSTRIAN WORKERS.**

Austria's entire population is suffering acutely from the want of food and clothing. The condition of the helpless little children, old men and women, and invalids of Vienna is especially pitiable. There is no food to be purchased and the scanty government ration is woefully insufficient. All are and will be dependent upon the alms of compassionate strangers until raw material and coal can be secured with which to revive industry.

The quick response of organized labor in Europe to the appeals of their suffering brethren is an eloquent demonstration of the finest spirit of humanity, a great part of the relief coming from the very countries which were most cruelly scourged by the great war. Impoverished themselves after the long four years' strife, they are not too poor nor too embittered to lend a helping hand to those even more unfortunate than they.

In a recent issue, The Nation says:

"The two and a half million members of the French labor unions are planning to tax themselves one franc each for the relief of their comrade 'enemies' in Austria. Other labor groups have already taken similar action. A first train of thirty-seven carloads of food, paid for through the International Federation of Labor Unions, crossed Europe from Holland to Vienna in February. Danish trade unions are lending their reserve funds at low interest to German unions for relief work. A group of Italian socialist municipalities are providing for ten thousand famished Austrian children on the Italian Riviera. Dutch union members worked a full holiday and turned over the day's wages, more than half a million florins, for the starving children of Vienna. The British miners and textile workers have contributed generously to the Quaker relief work in Central Europe. In days when the League of Nations is dissipating into squabbling imperialism, when even the financial Internationale hesitates, appalled by the specter of Bolshevism, it is a pleasure to record the spontaneous good-will of ordinary human beings creating, if not a league, then an unconscious society of nations. American labor, unfortunately, still stand aloof."

The American Relief Committee for Sufferers in Austria, 261 Madison avenue, New York, is receiving contributions through American labor organizations and forwarding them to the authorized representatives of labor groups in Austria. All funds distributed for relief to labor and their families will be accounted for immediately upon receipt of report from the committee's representatives in Austria. Every dollar received will be used in actual relief; nothing deducted for expenses of any kind.

**HOW RUSSIA TREATS NEIGHBORS.**

When the Bolshevik diplomats fail in their negotiations or don't get what they want from neighboring countries, they start to abuse them and introduce propaganda among the working people of those countries, exhorting them to take charge of the government as Russian workers are supposed to have done in Russia. When Litvinov started on his tour to induce the allied powers to resume commercial relations with Russia, he was not allowed to pass through Sweden on his way to England. Peeved over this imaginary affront to his dignity he caused an article to be published in the "Krasnaja Gazeta" of Petrograd ("The Red Newspaper"), which was subsequently circulated among the sympathizers of the reds in Sweden. This is part of what the Petrograd paper said: "The English capitalists who own most of the world have fought Russia to the last minute, but with the recent victories of the Red Army they are changing their tune. They have not really undergone any change of heart against

Russia, but they realize that things are not coming their way of late. But the capitalists are one thing, and their servants are another thing. The Swedish government, which is Menshiviki, has refused Litvinov passage through Stockholm. The subservient flunkies still keep to the old ideas of their masters, even when the masters are beginning to think differently. . . . The Swedish workers will know how to treat such traitors now ruling them. We need only say that there are many lakes in Sweden, and that they are quite deep." The incident has stirred Sweden to a realization that the diplomacy of the Russian Reds is as devilish as that of the Czar, and the government of Sweden has made it known that no official request was ever made by the Russian Government to permit Litvinov to pass through Sweden.

**PITY ON IT ALL.**

Sometimes we have to go to foreign countries for news of things that happen close at home. From the Edmonton, Alberta, Free Press, we quote the following which, if not denied by the Los Angeles Citizen or other authoritative source of information, may be assumed to represent the manner of treatment the Iowan rulers of Los Angeles mete out to offenders against the laws of that community. The news item reads as follows:

Judge Willis of Los Angeles, Cal., recently sentenced nine members of the I. W. W., who had entered a plea of technical guilt in criminal syndicalism cases there, to serve from one to fourteen years in prison, then suspended the sentences and placed the men on probation for five years. Under the terms of this probation, the nine men are bound by the following rules:

They must not sell nor circulate copies of Upton Sinclair's book, "The Brass Check," nor any other literature dealing with the class struggle.

They must not visit the rooms of the Shelley Club, a conservative Socialist organization.

They must not visit the office of James H. Ryckman, labor lawyer and president of the Los Angeles Unit of the Intercollegiate Socialist society.

They must not enter any restaurant bearing the designation "cafe."

They must not visit skating rinks.

They must not be on the public streets at "late or unusual hours of the night."

They must report at the probation office on the first Sunday morning of each month until 1925.

The union label educates, organizes, and directs the public, making the purchaser the intelligent ally, instead of the indifferent foe, of labor.

**GRANAT BROS.**

MISSION'S LARGEST JEWELERS

Jewelry Manufacturers

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

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TIRE AND REPAIRING CO.

Tires and Vulcanizing

590 VALENCIA STREET NEAR 17TH

3 Stores

GET YOUR

"KELLY"

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The Kelly Shops  
Men's Hats

UNION MADE

96 THIRD STREET

2670 MISSION STREET

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# MOGUL

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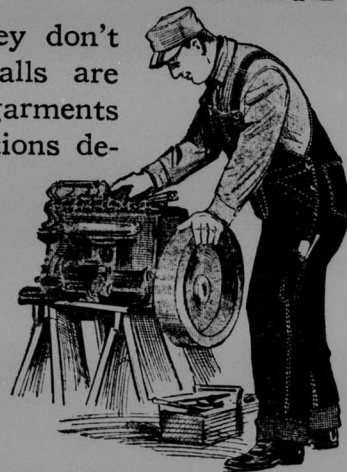
# Overalls

They fit, but they don't bind. Mogul overalls are strong, serviceable garments of generous proportions designed for muscular men who have real work to do.

All Sizes at All Dealers

WESTERN UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY

32 Battery Street  
San Francisco, Calif.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.



*More Wear For The Money*



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 18, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present excepting Secretary O'Connell, excused.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Cracker Bakers Auxiliary, Alice Tobin, Rose Acapolia, Eva Ostino; Street R. R. Employees, Div. 518, Thos. Miller, vice F. B. Halling. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Senator Phelan, stating conferees have allowed an additional one million dollars for increase of pay for Custom House employees. American Commission on Irish Independence, thanking secretary for participating in reception of Archbishop Daniel J. Mannix of Melbourne, Australia; Labor Publicity Committee, announcing meeting to direct boycott against The Emporium.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From Joint Advisory Board of Tampa Cigarmakers, appealing for financial assistance; from Delegate Leman of Bakers No. 24, proposing a joint labor ball, proceeds of which to be used for a Christmas tree for children of the poor; wage scale of Trunk and Bagmakers; from Jewelry Workers, asking assistance against Albert S. Samuels Co.

Referred to Secretary—From Accounting Department of Mare Island Navy Yard, requesting data concerning flagmakers.

Referred to Financial Secretary—Waitresses' Union, withdrawing one delegate.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Minutes of Label Section; Photographic Workers, relative to unfair studios of Novak and Hartsook; from Los Angeles Labor Council, relative to the unfair St. Elmo cigar; Central Labor Union of Evansville, Ind., asking for financial assistance to striking furniture workers; Marine Engineers' Union, copy of resolution endorsing the boycott against The Emporium.

Concurred in request—From California Exclusion League, asking Council to pay its share of printing petitions, amounting to \$47.50.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Left in the hands of sub-committee further efforts to enforce the wage demands of the Cemetery Workers; discussed with representatives of Street Carmen and the Trackmen, procedure to secure increase in wages; endorsed the wage scale of the Egg Inspectors; discussed with committee of Retail Delivery Drivers threatened lockout. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Photographic Workers, ask delegates to report unfairness of Novak and Hartsook studios; Butchers, still boycotting the Fair Market, and Chinese butcher shops; Tailors No. 80, gave lengthy explanation of conditions of the union and of the trade, and announced that only those shops that give the \$44 wage and 44 hour week will be granted the label. Cigarmakers, have extensive strikes, the largest at Tampa, ask union men to boycott the St. Elmo cigar; Boilermakers No. 6, have decided to return to work in the shipyards; on returning to work, men found their old work in the same condition as when they left eight months and a half ago, thank the unions for the financial assistance rendered.

**New Business**—A representative of an anti-division society was granted the floor to explain an initiative petition circulated by the parties interested in the said subject.

It was moved that the Council take off the assessment levied in support of the striking metal trades unions; motion carried.

It was moved that the President appoint a

Labor Day Committee, and request the Building Trades Council to co-operate for the celebration of Labor Day. Motion carried.

It was moved that the Council present a resolution to the National Democratic Convention in behalf of self-determination for Ireland. Motion carried.

**Receipts**—\$1085.00.. **Expenditures**—\$759.87.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Demand the union label on all purchases.

### LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held Wednesday, June 16th.

Meeting called to order by President Brundage at 8:20 p. m. with all officers present except I. P. Beban, E. M. Gibson and T. J. Mahoney.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

**Communications**—From St. Louis Label Trades Section, minutes of May 28th, containing a resolution adopted by the Missouri State Federation of Labor at Springfield this May on the proposition of forming a Label Department of that body. Referred to Agitation Committee for consideration. From the Photographic Workers' Union stating that they had endorsed the circular letter sent out by the Section relative to buying Union-Made Cigars, Tobacco and Cigarettes. Filed. From the Federal Union Rubber Workers' Union of Newark, Ohio, stating that the Pharis Tire & Rubber Co. of that place, makers of the Para Moid tires and tubes, was unfair to them. Referred to the Labor Clarion and that a letter be sent to the Western Auto Supply Co., who handle this make. From the Idora Park Co., by Lester Thompson, Publicity Manager, stating that that company had not patronized the Schmidt Lithograph Company for over two years and had confused their company with one of the other beach resorts using unfair printed matter. It was reported that at this very minute the Idora Park Company had non-union printed matter on their Park fence. Letter referred to the Allied Printing Trades Council for further action.

**Reports of Unions**—Hoisting Engineers No. 59 report that their members had taken a very keen interest in the circular letter on buying union-made cigars and tobaccos and the discussion that had been created by it would bring good results. Sheet Metal Workers report they have received a one dollar raise and that the tobacco letter had done good work at their meeting. Bill Posters report that a Miss Freeman of Chicago Label League had addressed their meeting on the subject of co-operation. Tailors report that by a resolution they voted to return to work and while going back under open shop conditions most of their members are receiving more than they went out for; that they will continue to maintain their Union Shop at

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**M. WEINER & SON**

FINE TAILORING

The Union Tailor

Also a Complete Line of Ready-to-Wear Suits  
3005 16th Street San Francisco, Calif.

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**Exposition Auto Supply Co.**

TIRES AND ACCESSORIES

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Poor Furniture is money thrown away.  
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RUGS  
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CARHARTT OVERALLS

## The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

Savings

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526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Commercial

Member of the Federal Reserve Bank

MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1919

Assets

Deposits

Capital Actually Paid Up

Reserve and Contingent Funds

Employees' Pension Fund

\$64,107,311.15

60,669,724.15

1,000,000.00

2,437,587.00

318,780.48



At the Big Red Clock  
and the Chimes

**Sorensen Co.**

**REPAIRING**

The One Price Jewelry Store  
Everything Marked in Plain Figures

**JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS**

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All Watch Repairing Guaranteed

Store Open 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturday Included



111 New Montgomery St., that the firms of Kelleher & Browne and McDonald & Collett were still on the unfair list of the Labor Council and should not be patronized by organized labor and its friends. Boxmakers and Sawyers report six initiations, still short of help and request a demand for their union label on all wooden boxes and crates. Gas Workers report initiations and election of officers. Furniture Handlers report progress good and got a raise. Carpenters report they will soon get the nine dollar scale. Grocery Clerks request a demand for their monthly union button and to endeavor to help the clerk maintain his conditions by patronizing any store only between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., six days a week and not at all on Sundays and all holidays. Bookbinders report a new wage scale pending and again request secretaries of unions to see that the Bookbinders' Label is on all office books.

**Agitation Committee**—Recommendations of Committee endorsed except that a special preliminary letter be sent out first.

Label Agent reports that he did not do much work as he did not have time and would not present a bill.

**Nominations**—President, B. A. Brundage; vice-president, Sister M. Radloff; secretary, W. G. De-septe; secretary-treasurer, G. J. Plato; sergeant-at-arms, Herbert Lane; trustee, G. L. Howard; agitation committee, P. C. McGowan, A. C. Sheahan and Frank N. Lively; delegate to Consumers' Co-operative League, Sister Augusta Burkett.

**Election**—Moved and seconded that all candidates be elected by acclamation. Carried.

**New Business**—Moved and seconded that a letter be sent to the Winter Garden stating that Folger's Coffee was unfair to the Boxmakers' Union, carried. Moved and seconded to let organized labor know that Kelleher & Browne and McDonald & Collett are still unfair to the Tailors' union and on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, carried. Moved and seconded that a letter be sent to Lachman Bros. stating that with all their protestations of good faith it was reported that they were having five thousand price tags printed without the union label, carried. Moved and seconded that the Label Section have an open installation of officers and invite everybody to attend. Carried.

**Receipts**—Dues, \$40.00; P. C. T., \$16.67. **Bills**—Labor Clarion, \$2.60; Donaldson P. & P. Co., \$3.25.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m. to meet Wednesday, July 7th, 1920.

"You are urged to demand the union label, card and button."

Fraternally submitted,  
W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

### ST. ELMO CIGAR IS UNFAIR.

The Central Labor Council,  
Los Angeles, Cal., June 7, 1920.  
To All Central Labor Councils in the States of Washington, Oregon and California.

Greeting: This is to officially inform you that the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles has placed the St. Elmo Cigar, manufactured in this city, on the official unfair list, this action being taken at the request of the Cigarmakers' Union of this city.

This firm has been unfair to the cigarmakers' organization for many years. Owing to the ever-increasing cost of living the cigarmakers presented a new bill to their employers in Los Angeles. All have agreed to pay the scale with the exception of the St. Elmo Cigar Company, which forced the cigarmakers to strike.

A committee of the executive board of the Central Labor Council held several conferences

with the manager of the St. Elmo Cigar Company in an attempt to adjust the difficulty, but he refused to pay the wages, stating that he intends to run his establishment as an "open shop."

The Central Labor Council requests that if the St. Elmo Cigar is sold in your city you notify all of the local unions in your city that the St. Elmo Cigar is unfair to the Cigarmakers' Union of Los Angeles.

If each central body will comply with this request and the smoking trade unionists will cease patronizing the St. Elmo Cigar it will be a question of only a short time until they will again employ union cigarmakers and use the label of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Thanking your Council in advance for its co-operation, I remain, yours fraternally,

C. L. MYERS, Sec.-Treas.

### APPEAL FOR FURNITURE WORKERS.

Central Labor Union,  
Evansville, Ind., June 1, 1920.

To All Organized Labor—Greeting:

The lowest paid workers strike in Evansville's richest industry. Twenty-five hundred furniture workers came out on strike on the 3rd day of May, after a refusal of the manufacturers to offer anything to their employees that would induce them to remain at work. On April 1st the proprietors of the various furniture factories were tendered the demands of their employees. A period of thirty days was allotted the employers to accept or submit a counter proposal. As the time for the employers' reply drew near it became more and more apparent that they would not recognize the elected representatives of their employees' organization. Actuated by motives of fairness and imbued with a desire to prevent open strife if possible, the men agreed to permit the employers to meet committees of its employees.

The employers in concert not alone refused to meet the elected representatives of the union but also refused to consider at this time the claims of the committee of their employees. At this juncture the men were compelled to choose between a strike or abject surrender to the mandates of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association.

The furniture workers are the lowest paid men in the State of Indiana, and Evansville is known as a low wage city for that very reason. The furniture workers' organization represents human rights. The manufacturers' organization represents property rights. It is a contest between human rights and property rights. True Americans will agree that human rights should be the victor in this contest.

Outside of the 2500 furniture workers we have also the clay workers and tool workers out on strike. The cry of the manufacturers is the "open shop," or in other words, the closed shop to union men. In order to win this fight we must have more funds. The local labor movement is doing all it can, but we must have more funds to feed the wives and children of the so long underpaid furniture workers.

The Central Labor Union of Evansville appeals to you to donate to this worthy cause as freely as you can. Give until it hurts. Our fight is your fight.

Thanking you in behalf of the Central Labor Union and our striking furniture workers for the kind consideration you will give to this appeal, we are, fraternally yours,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

P.S.—Send all donations to Fred Hohenberger, 409 Sycamore Street, Evansville, Ind.

Sometimes when Fortune seems to be smiling upon a mere mortal, she's merely laughing at him.—Pittsburg Sun.

### UNFAIR STUDIOS.

The corresponding secretary of the Photographic Workers' Union has addressed a letter to the Labor Council in which he states as follows:

I am directed by the above local union to bring to your notice the fact that the Novak Studio, the St. Francis, and all the Hartsook studios absolutely refuse to recognize our union, and Mr. Hartsook, who controls these places, openly affirms that he will use his last dollar to defeat our organization.

I am further directed to respectfully request that you will bring this to the attention of all union members in the most effective manner to the end that Mr. Hartsook may be brought to see the futility and folly of discriminating against us, and that instead he would benefit greatly by co-operating with us.

## ORPHEUM MATINEE DAILY

Phone Douglas 70  
Orpheum Circuit

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

JOSEPH E. HOWARD & CO.

MORGAN & GATES

GEORGE ROLLAND & CO.

SPENCER & WILLIAMS

JOSIE HEATHER

EARY & EARY

BILL ROBINSON

ALEXANDER CARR & CO.

Evening Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

Matinee Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c

Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

*"Lundstrom"*

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American Tobacco Company.  
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.  
Fairlyland Theatre.  
Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.  
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
Maitland Playhouse, Stockton.  
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Nat Levy, Tailor, 1020 Fillmore.  
New San Francisco Laundry.  
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.  
Regent Theatre.  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.  
Washington Square Theatre.  
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The adjourned meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, to be held Sunday, June 27, will be called promptly at 1 o'clock p. m. The reports of the newspaper and book and job scale committees will be received, and they should prove of sufficient interest to warrant the attendance of every member of the union. Formal announcement has already been given to the employing printers in the commercial branch of the union's desire to terminate the present scale agreement and it is anticipated that conferences between the union's committee and the employers will be held at an early date.

Last Sunday's meeting was well attended and considerable business of importance was transacted. The newly elected officers for the ensuing term were installed by former President F. J. Bonnington and the occasion was utilized by the officers to assure the members that unsparing effort would be put forth to advance the interests of the organization. Fifty cards were reported received and 60 issued. Applications for journeyman membership were received from Amelia Caminata, Albert Fahey, Louis F. Guenley, Theodore L. Higuera, John G. Hoskins, George F. Maguire, John T. McNeary, Ella S. Partridge, William H. Rissmiller, Charles F. Short, Louise G. Stephens, Sinclair G. Trimble, Hattie Wolff. President Hollis has announced the following committee appointments for the coming year: Committee on Membership—J. G. Van Schoiack, Albert Springer, M. G. Wihr, Robt. A. Fleming, E. J. Clarke, Frank H. Vaughn, Benj. Cohen. Committee on Apprentices—F. H. Hubbell, J. J. Neely, W. P. Davis, G. A. Sheridan, E. W. Lessard, James B. Fleming, Benj. F. Coffman. Label Committee—H. R. Calhan, Mrs. Craig B. Leek, W. H. von Konsky, E. E. Lowe, R. H. Goewey, H. A. Raether, Jos. Bradway. Sanitation Committee—The President, Jas. M. Griffin, D. G. Shannon, John G. Higgins, Jas. M. Speegle, Wm. R. Hickey, Peter de Soto. Newspaper Scale Committee—Louis Borkheim, John F. Finley, H. G. Wolters, Harry Johnston, D. K. Stauffer, Geo. H. Knell, Louis Abrate. Book and Job Scale Committee—Eugene Donovan, C. K. Couse, A. S. Howe, J. J. Hebner, Jas B. Miller, T. E. Cordes, Geo. M. Buxton.

The union subscribed \$150 to the San Francisco War Memorial Fund in honor of the memory of the three members who made the supreme sacrifice and in commemoration of the service of all the members who took part in the great struggle for freedom.

Frank W. Stretton, a former member of No. 21, who left San Francisco shortly after the fire of 1906, is in the city. Mr. Stretton came to San Francisco to attend the Democratic national convention. He is accompanied by Mrs. Stretton. They are residents of Washington, D. C., and both are engaged in newspaper work, Frank as proofreader on the Washington Post, while Mrs. Stretton is occupying a similar position on the Washington Herald. Mrs. Stretton is also prominent in the woman's suffrage movement in Washington and is here as a representative of that movement before the Democratic national gathering. It is their intention to spend a portion of the summer in Idaho, and before returning to their Washington home they will attend the I. T. U. convention in Albany.

Harry Stuck of Kansas City arrived in San Francisco Wednesday and deposited his card with Secretary Michelson. Mr. Stuck reports the state of trade in the Northern Missouri metropolis is excellent, but complains that neither the newspaper nor book and job scales are hardly commensurate with the high cost of living. Stuck expects to remain in San Francisco.

O. F. Hopkins of Butte has decided to become a resident of San Francisco again, after having

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been absent from the city twelve years. Mr. Hopkins came to San Francisco by way of Los Angeles, where he spent about three months. Hopkins has not enjoyed the best of health for some time and came to California to recuperate. He deposited his card with the secretary on Wednesday.

#### SCAB MUSIC EMPLOYERS.

One of the best methods of dealing with "scab labor" employers is to publish them to the world, and there is some satisfaction in unions having publications of their own, where the real facts can be printed without fear of offending some firm or person.

Last week the San Francisco Gas and Electric Co.'s banquet and dance took place at the Palace Hotel and the music was played by non-union musicians, said to be employees of the corporation who are paid as clerks and for other work, thus displacing people who earn their living by music, and are members of the Musicians' Union. This is a case of "scabbing," if such a term has any meaning at all.

When the Gas and Electric Co. some time ago advertised, at enormous expense, that they wanted the general public to buy their stock, which was paying such splendid dividends, it was freely asserted that it was done to get the workers to buy shares, and make them believe they would be part owners of the big corporation and stop just criticism which was coming to the company for their treatment of their employees and their "unfair" charges for gas and electric "service." And when the big corporation celebrates and stoops to have its clerks and other employees furnish the music, and take such employment away from those who are entitled to it, it brings to light the character of this, and other corporations, who always complain how badly they are being treated by the public.

A member of the Musicians' Union who was requested, and promised, to render a solo at the banquet, left it most unceremoniously when he discovered the character of the banqueters in employing non-union musicians.

The employees of W. P. Fuller & Co., the paint and glass house, gave a picnic last Sunday and also employed non-union musicians, in spite of efforts to have union music employed.

Curiosity, which is called idle, is always on the job.—Albany Journal.

#### ORPHEUM.

Joseph E. Howard, who heads next week's Orpheum bill, was the first to produce a song revue and when song revues were as plentiful as hurdy-gurdies, the Howard revue still remained distinct. Then he turned his attention to other revues, full-fledged revues, and the result is an excellent production called "Chin Toy," which will be given next Sunday matinee at the Orpheum. Mr. Howard is assisted by Ethelyn Clark, Max Ford, Jack King, Sun Ki Gee, and a bouquet of beautiful girls. Mr. Howard has gained a reputation of his own as a vaudevillian and in musical comedy. His supporting company in this revue is all that can possibly be desired and delightfully conspicuous in it is pretty and clever Ethelyn Clark, his professional associate for years. Chester Spencer and Lola Williams appropriately call their contribution "Putting It Over." It is a little of this and a little of that, and to the great delight of their audiences a great deal of Spencer and Williams. Bruce Morgan and Franklyn Gates live up to the title of their act, which is "The Personification of Nonsense." They are eccentric comedians, eccentric dancers and syncopated singers and they always register a big hit. George Rolland and Company will appear in Billie Burke's latest laughing success, "Fixing the Furnace." It is one of the funniest farces ever presented and a skit on furnace trouble, in which Mr. Rolland radiates laughter. Eary and Eary present a whirlwind novelty, using Egyptian Rings. They are the originators of this kind of act and the only ones performing it. The rapidity with which they perform their feats is simply astounding. Bill Robinson, one of the most popular colored comedians, is the possessor of a fund of irresistible humor. He sings, dances, and talks as only one native to the manner born can. Josie Heather, who is duplicating her previous success in this city, will sing new songs, and Alexander Carr will repeat his triumph in "An April Shower."

#### TALK ON THE CONVENTION.

Judge Curtis D. Wilbur, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, will conclude his series of current event discussions at Trinity Center, 23rd street near Mission, on Wednesday evening, June 30, at 8 p. m. He will speak upon the subject "Some Aspects of the Democratic Convention," and will answer written questions on any of his previous lectures.

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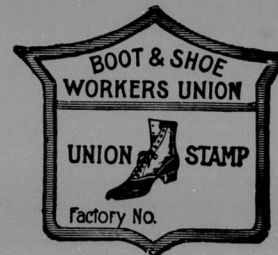


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#### DEATH OF JAMES G. MAGUIRE.

After a long illness at the age of 67 years Hon. James G. Maguire, well known San Francisco politician and single taxer, died last week. He served as Assemblyman, Superior Judge, and Congressman of San Francisco. His greatest service to the State and Nation was during his three terms in Congress when he fought and won the contest to pass legislation compelling the overland railroads, the Central and Union and Southern Pacific, to restore money borrowed from the Government to construct said roads, and to pay back taxes which they owed. The sum recovered amounted to nearly one hundred million dollars, which these roads were able but extremely unwilling to pay. Little was heard of Judge Maguire, as he was affectionately called by his many friends, during the last ten years, by reason of his long and debilitating sickness. He was one of the great men this city has produced.

#### BUTCHERS No. 115.

The semi-annual election of Butchers' Union No. 115 was held Wednesday, June 16th, and resulted as follows: President, A. L. Luciea; vice-president, Ed. Powers; guide, Ben Lee; guard, Eugene E. Paule; executive committee, Charles Kloss, Ed. McNulty; trustees, Wm. Batterton, Frank Flohr, J. J. Sweeney; delegates to Labor

Council, J. J. Kretzner, D. J. Murray, M. S. Maxwell, Frank Flohr, George Schade; secretary-business agent, M. S. Maxwell; treasurer, Abe McCreadie; delegate to International Convention to be held in St. Louis, July 23d, Ed. McNulty.

#### WOMEN DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES.

There are approximately 400 women delegates to the San Francisco Democratic National Convention. On the California delegation there are eight women. Miss Mary E. Foy, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Charles L. Donohue, of Oakland, are delegates at large. Miss Foy is associate national committee woman, and it is said that her persuasive speech before the national committee did much to bring about the selection of San Francisco as the convention place. The other six women are district delegates: Miss N. Carpenter, Placerville; Miss Sarah Hagan, San Francisco; Miss Georgia C. Ormsby, Oakland; Mrs. W. A. Fitzgerald, Fresno; Mrs. Force Parker, Los Angeles, and Miss Violet Campbell, El Centro. Miss Hagan is assistant secretary of San Francisco Labor Council, and is well known in the trade-union movement, being an officer and representative of the United Garment Workers of America, Local No. 131 of San Francisco.

#### TRADE UNION STATESMANSHIP.

"The spirit that made the defeat of kaiserism possible is not dead; we are using it against American autocrats," writes one trade unionist to the American Federation of Labor National non-partisan political campaign committee.

This sentiment applies to every section of the country. Trade unionists are determined to use their organized balance of power this fall and cast a non-partisan ballot against defenders of reaction.

Local trade union non-partisan committees are in constant communication with the American Federation of Labor committee. The latter has almost an entire floor of the American Federation of Labor building devoted to the compiling of records of Senators and Congressmen, forwarding same to local and central bodies, preparing and circulating literature, answering correspondence and aiding local committees wherever possible.

Vast quantities of literature have already been issued by the national committee. The American Federation of Labor reconstruction declarations and the American Federation of Labor political demands strike such fundamental notes as free speech, press and assemblage; right to organize and collective bargaining through representatives of the workers' selection; opposition to militarism and the labor injunction; tax on land held for speculation; election of Federal judges; Rochdale co-operative system; credit is a social function and should be controlled by a public agency rather than to enrich financiers; deflation of currency and credits; government ownership or control of railroads; nation's water power must not pass into private hands; government aid to home building.

The above declarations answer the charge of labor's opponents that the workers demand special privilege. This is the old "stop thief" cry of those who sense danger to their special privileges.

These declarations have no double meaning. They treat the questions that the workers of today are interested in. They are constructive statesmanship and are a contrast to the word wizardry of vote-catching efforts by platform makers of the old school.

The organized workers note the difference. They realize that the great trade union movement is more than a wage movement; that it enters into every human relation, and that it can cope with every force that stands against a brighter day and a higher development.

Another pamphlet that is widely circulated by the American Federation of Labor national committee is entitled "Forty Years of Action." It summarizes the non-partisan political declarations by the American Federation of Labor since its inception in 1881, and refutes the claim that any group of officials is responsible for present policies. This pamphlet quotes history to show that the trade union movement has consistently maintained that our movement is essentially economic; that it guarantees political freedom to every member and that all it assumes is to urge workers to cast an independent ballot in the interest of justice and humanity.

#### UNITED RAILROADS CHANGES NAME.

The first definite steps toward the changing of the name of the United Railroads to the Market Street Railway Company and the cutting of the capital of the company in half are under way. A petition is on file with the State Railroad Commission asking to decrease its capital from \$82,411,600 to \$47,973,000. Reorganization is planned, it is said, in order that the company could more readily be sold to the city, should an offer be made, and to enable it to pay dividends.

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